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A REMARKABLE GLOBE MAP OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

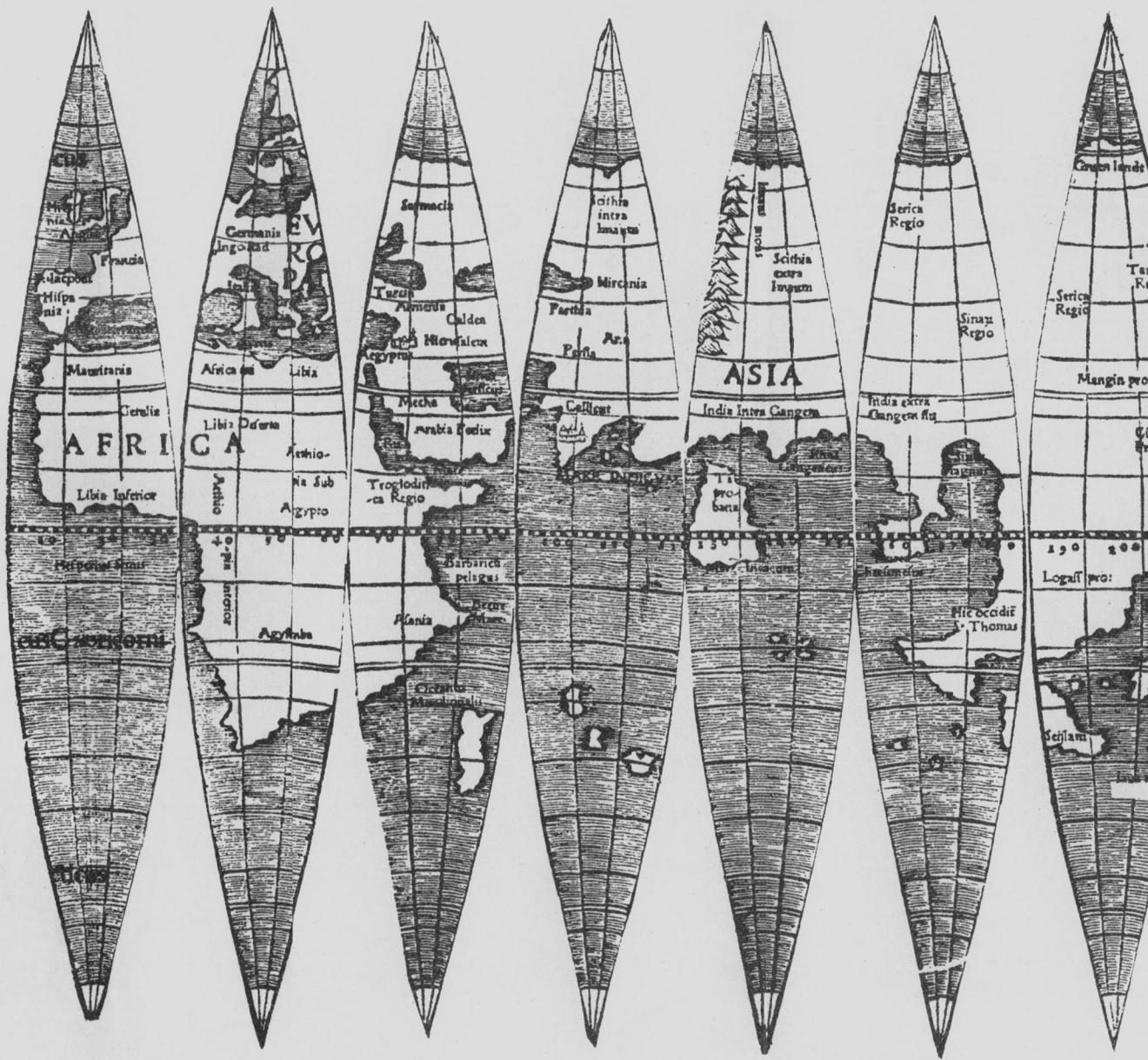
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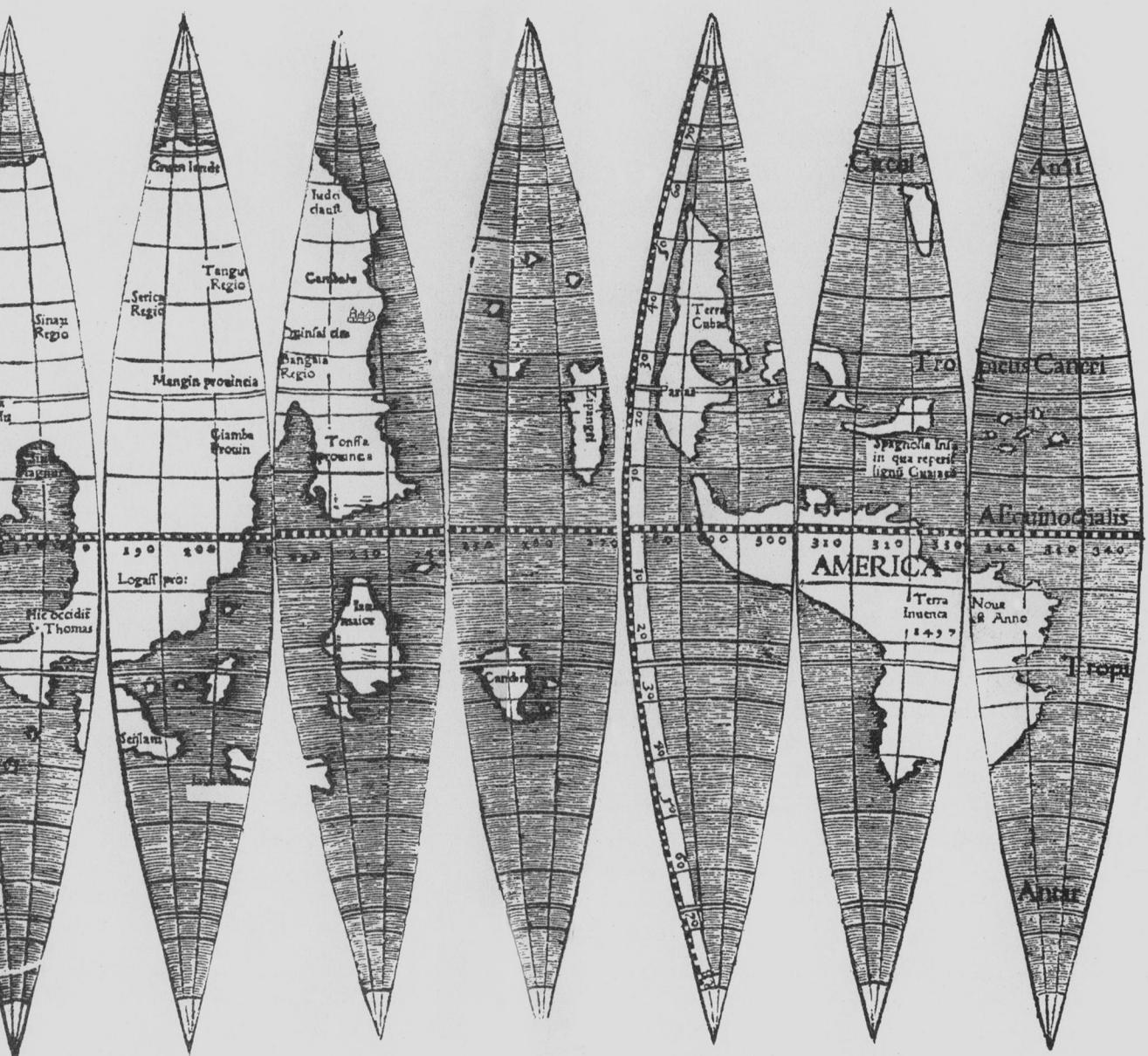
A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD.*

The globe map of which a fac-simile is here presented has not hitherto, so far as I know, been mentioned in geographical literature. I found it pasted on the back of the map of Switzerland (No. 46) in a copy of the edition of 1525 by Ptolemæus, which I bought some time ago in Rome.¹ It had already been cut up in the twelve sections necessary for pasting it on a globe. The length of the radius of the designated globe was indicated by means of a double line, in rough wood-engraving, on a strip of paper, fastened below the segments of the map, and, as direct experiments have proved, the design is very satisfactorily gained and the map is quite serviceable for producing a globe with the indicated radius. These facts prove that the map was not originally embraced in the cosmography among which it was found, but represents a separate print of a globe, which in this way, accidentally, has been preserved from destruction.

All who have any experience in the chartography of the century following the discovery of America will see, at a single glance of this map, that we have here to deal with a work dating from one of the first decades of the sixteenth century. Globes as well as globe prints of this period, so far as known, are exceedingly rare. This fact made me think

* Translated by Vere A. Elfwing, United States Consul at Stockholm, and Corresponding Member of the American Geographical Society.





that the fac-simile of this globe map, with great care reproduced in photo-lithograph, and here presented in its original scale, should set forth some facts of interest in regard to the older chartography.

The original is a copy from a coarse and roughly executed wood-engraving. Each one of the twelve double-segments is 164 m.m. in length by 27 m.m. in width. The length indicated for the radius is 51 m.m., which, more correctly, ought to be 52.2 m.m.²

The map presents to us the idea entertained by all, outside the Pyreneean peninsula at the period shortly before Magellan's circumnavigation of the earth, of the distribution of land and water on its surface. The outlines of Europe are tolerably correct; except Scandinavia, which is still produced according to Nicolaus Donis' pre-columbic map, or rather according to the schematized perversion of Donis' map appearing on maps of the world from the beginning of the sixteenth century. In Europe, only two cities are indicated, viz., in the northwestern part of the Pyreneean peninsula: *Jacob* (undoubtedly S. Jacobus, or Santiago); and in the southern part of Germany: *Ingolstad* (Ingolstadt). In Ingolstadt there was from 1472 a renowned university with a large library. One ought not to appear too venturesome if one assumes the globe map to have been printed, or, at least, drawn in that city and that its author was possibly in communication in some way with Santiago in Spain, the material for the map of the New World being obtained from that place.

Even Africa is very correctly laid down. All the names appearing here are to be found, as the table presented below will show, among the names indicated in red upon

the last map in *Bernardi Sylvani Ptolemæus, Venetiis per Jacobum Pentium de leucho MDXI.*³

THE NAMES ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

On the globe map.

*The names indicated in red color on
Sylvani Ptolemæus of 1511.*

Mauritania	Mauritania
Getulia	Getulia
Africa mi ⁴	Africa
Libia	Libyca prefect
Ægyptus	Ægyptus
Libia Deserta	Libia Deserta
Libia Inferior	Libia interior
Æthiopia Interior	Æthiopia interior
Æthiopia Sub Ægypto	Æthiopia Sub Ægyp.
Trogloditica Regio	Trogloditica, &c.
Agysinba	Agysinba
Asania	Azania
Hesperius Sinus	Hesperius Sinus
Oceanus Meridionalis	Oceanus Meridionalis
Breue Mare	Breve Mare
Barbaricum pelagus	Barbaricum Pelagus
Rubrum Mare	Mare rubrum

The names in the globe map of the different parts of Africa are thus, without exception, to be found among the names printed in red on the new map of the world in *Bernardi Sylvani Ptolemæus* of 1512, and the same names are always used, in both maps, to indicate the same regions. These names are, for the greater part, borrowed from pre-columbic maps of Africa, yet most of them are neither to be found in *Johannes Ruysch*'s map of the world in the Roman copy of Ptolemæus, 1508, nor in the edition of *Tabula Moderna Africae*, by Ptolemaeus, printed in Strasbourg, 1513, nor in *Apiani* map in Camers's edition of *Solinus*, Viennæ, per Joannem Singrenium, 1520.

Also Asia, in the globe map here produced, corresponds as well in regard to the drawing as in epigraphic respects, almost completely with the map in Ptolemæus of 1511, but differs from Apiani map of 1520, and from the map in Ptolemæus of 1513. Among the names here to be found are the cities *Mecha*, *Hierusalem*, *Callicut* and *Quinsai*. Gruenlandt (Greenland) is laid down in the farthest northeast of Asia⁵. Ceylon is to be found twice, both as *Taprobana* and *Seijlam*, or rather, what by us is known as Ceylon, is there named Taprobana, and the Sumatra of the present day is called Seijlam. Japan (*Zipangri*) forms a long island lying nearer to America than to Asia. The names of the cities here quoted do not appear in Sylvani map; this is also the case with some other of the Asiatic inscriptions in the globe map: *Turcia*, *Caldea*, *Hic occidit*, *Thomas* and *Judei clausi*. Instead of Zipangri, Sylvanus has *Zampagu. ins.* Notwithstanding these differences, the correspondencies in the outlines of the land in both maps, and in twenty-eight names in Asia which correspond with the names printed in red in Sylvanus's, prove in a very complete manner that the latter map, even in regard to Asia, has served as a pattern from which the globe map is drawn.

America is drawn after a type which, as far as my knowledge goes, is seen for the first time in the map that was sent, prior to November 19, 1502, by *Alcerto Cantino*⁶, from Lisbon to Hercules d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. A type of some resemblance to the same has served as a foundation for the map produced in pict. II in *Kunstmann's Atlas zur Entdeckungsgeschichte Amerikas*, Munich, 1859, for Ruysch's map of the world of 1507, and for the map in Bernardi Sylvani Ptolemæus of 1511⁷. This way of delineation we find, however, in a completely developed condi-

tion when adapted to the delineation of the New World, according to which North America forms a very large island, Terra Cuba, cut off from South America by a strait, appearing for the first time in Schöner's globe⁸ of 1515. The formation of South America, especially, corresponds so perfectly, although the southern polar continent does not appear on my globe map, with both of those globes, that there is no doubt left that, either the very same original must have served as a prototype for both, or, one of the globes must be a copy of the other.

That South America, even previous to Magellan's circumnavigation of the earth, was drawn with a point extended towards the south somewhere about 45° southern latitude, is to be explained, as proved by Professor Wieser, by a description of America in a work written by Schöner, and printed in Nürnberg, 1513, under title "*Luculentissima quedam terræ latius descriptio, cum multis utilissimis cosmographiae iniciis, etc.*" In this work it is explicitly stated that Portuguese seamen had circumnavigated the southern point of the American continent and then passed a sound not unlike the Strait of Gibraltar.⁹ This strait, to the astonishment of many a scholar familiar with the history of geography, is also found in Schöner's globe of 1515. According to Wieser, it is quite possible that Schöner had obtained his information about the existence of a strait in the region where subsequently (1520) Magellan sailed, from *Copia der Newen Zeytung auss Presillg Landt*, a very rare print dating from the early part of the sixteenth century, but without any statements as to the place where and the year when it was printed. Moreover, it is possible that we have here before us a re-adoption of the southern polar continent, that is sometimes to be found in pre-columbic

maps, unreachable, as it was thought, up to the time of the Portuguese navigation along the African shores, in consequence of the heat prevailing in the equatorial zone. An idea of this conception may be gathered, for instance, from the remarkable wood-engraving¹⁰ in *Johannis Eshcuidi Summa astrologie indicialis de accidentibus mundi quæ anglicana vulgo nuncupatur*, Venetiis 1489, here produced in a *fac-simile*, and likewise from the awkward sketch of a map of the world to be seen on the last page in the manuscript by Marco Polo, published by me.

The inscriptions for the New World are: *Terra Cuba*, *Parias*, *America*, *Terra Nona inuenta est Anno 1497* and *Spagnolla Insu in qua reperit lignu Guaiacu*. These inscriptions are to be found only in some of Schöner's globes, and differ from the inscriptions in the maps, before mentioned, of the New World by Cantino, Sylvanus, and others. They differ, as the comparison given here below will show, also very considerably from the inscriptions in Apiani map of 1520.

The large island, which, even prior to Magellan's voyage, began to be drawn up south of America's mainland, and in Schöner's map is named *Brasilie Regio*, does not appear in my globe map. Finally, it may also be mentioned that the globe map here under discussion is of quite another type than a map in some respects similar to it, of which I have received a copy by M. G. J. Schwabe, of Paris, and in his price-list, No. XXV., under No. 7248, described in this way: “Mappemonde à douze compartiments que l'on pourra découper et coller sur un globe . . . 180 m. m. de hauteur, 390 m. m. de largeur. Reproduction, par le procédé de M. Pilinski, d'une carte des plus curieuses, gravée en 1514 par L. Boulanger, d'Albi” Even

in this globe map, engraved on copper, the southern part of the New World is designated as *America noviter reperita*.

To obtain, if possible, some further information as to the year and the place of printing of the map here in question, etc., and more especially to learn if it in some way corresponded to any known globe in the museums and libraries of foreign countries, I addressed Professor Dr. Franz Wieser in Innspruck, who, as is known, has made such researches a subject of conscientious and successful special studies. I received, therefore, from the learned Professor an interesting letter, in which he endeavors to make it probable that the map is composed by Apianus after his installation, 1527, as Mathematical Professor at the University of Ingoldstadt. I was myself, before I had by closer studies become more conversant with the subject, convinced that here I had met with a work of Apianus. Upon closer investigation of the geographical literature within my reach from the period of the discovery of America to 1520, I do, however, think that the opinion of Professor Wieser, though in a question of this nature of great weight, is not correct. I have founded this my assertion upon the considerable dissension in the epigraphy for Asia, Africa, and Europe in Apiani map of 1520—of which for comparison a fac-simile is here produced—and the globe map under discussion, which, as above has been shown, on the contrary, is almost identical in this respect to Ptolemaeus of the year 1511, and this in such a way that in the composition of the globe map special attention has been given just to the names printed in red in Bernardi Sylvani's work. The formation of South America is also perfectly different from the formation of the country in Apiani map

of 1520, yet it is, as previously has been pointed out, *identical* with the form in Schöner's globe of 1515 (not with Schöner's globe of 1520). Moreover, no reference is made to any globe or globe map corresponding to the map in question, in the list of the works of Apianus, contained in the privilegium granted in Regensburg, 1532, by Emperor Charles V., and is printed on the back of the title-page of *Horoscopion Apiani*, Ingolstadii, 1533. It is scarcely probable, also, that Apianus, with omission of an original work of his own, in drawing a globe map, should have been guided by a geographical work older by several years, and much the less so, as this Apiani original map of 1520 has been copied in the small and incomplete map sketches to be found in Apiani cosmography, editions of 1524 and 1533, when, on the contrary, the Isthmus of Panama is indicated in the map drawn in the form of a heart by *Gemma Frisius*, annexed to the Parisian edition of 1551 of the same work. The only thing—speaking for Apianus as author of the globe map, is the resemblance that exists in regard to two of the inscriptions on America. Those are, however, as will be seen from the table below produced, common in a great many geographical works and maps from this period.

INSCRIPTIONS IN OLD MAPS OF THE NEW WORLD.

IN THE GLOBE MAP HERE PRESENTED.	IN OTHER MAPS AND GEO- GRAHICAL WORKS PRIOR TO 1515.	APIANI MAP OF 1520.
NORTH AMERICA.		
Terra Cubæ.	Terra de Cuba.	Ultra terra incognita.
Parias.	Parias. Ultra nondum lustratum (Schôner, 1515). Terra Cubæ (Ptol. 1511).	
WEST INDIA.		
Spagnolla insula in qua reperitur lignum guajacum.		Spagnolla insula in qua reperitur lignum guaja- cum.
SOUTH AMERICA.		
America, terra nova inventa est 1497.	Hæc terra cum adjacenti- bus insulis inventa est per Columbum januen- sem ex. mandato rigis Castellæ (Ptol. 1513). “America” and the year 1497 (Hylacomyl; cosmography, 1507).	Anno d. 1497 hæc terra cum adjacentibus insulis inventa est per Colum- bum Januensen ex man- dato regis Castellæ. America provi.

If I except the remark at Spagnolla and the year 1497, so much written about, which without doubt is taken from the second letter of Vespuccio, these inscriptions are either to be found in Schôner's globes or in the map in Ptolemæus of 1511 and 1513.

The Guajac tree was, early in the sixteenth century, considered as a particularly effective remedy, most especially for the syphilitic pest which at this period made such frightful devastations in the Old World. It was brought to Europe in 1508, and the knowledge of the same was doubtlessly spread with just as great speed as the disease it was designed to cure. *Ulrich von Hutten*, in his renowned work, *De admiranda Guaiaci Medicina et morbi gallici curatione* (the first edition printed 1519), designates Spagnolla as its native country, and gives us plainly to understand in chap. VI., § 3, that the new medicine, at the period when the book was written (1519), already had occasioned trade controversies between the learned physicians and the quack salvers.

The similarity in the inscriptions in regard to this island is consequently most easily explained by assuming common sources for the composition of the maps. I do not entertain any doubt that, as is the case with the map known as "Carte de l'Amiral" of 1513, where the inscriptions in Apiani map are to be found verbatim, declaring the country discovered by the Genoese Columbus by order of the King of Castile, it shall, also, in some manuscripts from the same period appear a statement where Spagnolla is characterized as "Insula in qua reperitur lignum Guajacum."

From the facts here stated the result seems to me to be :

That the globe map, here in question, is printed, or perhaps more correctly, is drawn and engraved in Ingolstadt; that it is not composed by Apianus; that it is of a later date than 1511, when the original to the Old World, used for the globe map, was printed; that a common original has served as a foundation for this map and for Schôner's globe of 1515, and that, if negative evidences may be con-

sidered binding when determining the demarcation line of age of such a work as the one under discussion, the globe map is composed earlier than *Neue Zeytung auss Presilly Landt* and also Schöner's *Luculentissima quædam terræ latius descriptio* had become more widely known.

In all events it is probable that we have here before us one of the very oldest maps where the name of America is to be found.

NOTES.

(1.) *Claudii Ptolemæi Geographica enarrationis libri octo, Bilibaldo Pirkeijmhero interprete.* Argentorati, Johannes Griningerus, communibus Johannis Koberger expensis excudebat MDXXV.

(2.) A description of the way in which the segments of a similar globe map is drawn is handed down to us from *Johannes Myritius* in *Opusculum Geographicum Rarum*, etc., Ingolstadii MDLXXX., page 42, chap. XIX. : *De inducenda papyro in globum.* Myritius relates that he has obtained this direction, with which he, evidently, is very satisfied, from *Henr. Glarcanus*—“quod ides indico ne studiosa juventus cui hoc bonum debeat ignoret.” The direction is not quite correct, however. It runs in the following way: “Sit A. B. linea in 30. partes invicem æquales divisa, quales ut supra dictum est, singuli quadrantes æquinoctialis ternas habent. Ponito ergo circini pedem unum in punctum A. et alterum extendito versus B. usque in punctum undecimum, sic enim dena transmittes spatia, et duc arcum S. D. T. Deinde in marginem alterum tranfer circinum, ita ut in B. posito uno pede in A. alterum extendas, atque illic duc arcum Q. O. R. et emerget duodecima pars superficie quam quaerebas quamque globo apte circumponere poteris, quanquam superne propter sphærae coarctationem non nihil superabit.”

(3.) This map embraces the parts of the earth laying between 80° northern and 40° southern latitude, and between 70° longitudes west and 250° east of Ferro. On account of that *Humboldt*, in his preface to *Ghillany, Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim*, Nürnberg, 1853, pag. 11, is doubtful whether this remarkable map originally has belonged to *Bernardi Sylvani*'s edition of Ptolemæus, may be observed that it is mentioned under title “De universali habitabilis figura cum additionibus locorum nuper inventorum,” in the fourth page of Sylvani's letter of dedication to *Andreas Matheus Aquævivus*. The manner of drawing in the map, the peculiar printing in red, etc., make it also quite without doubt that this map is derived from the very same printing office as the rest of the maps in the book.

(4.) As a provincial name on the northern coast of Africa.

(5.) It reads, also, in *Sylvani* map, *Gruenlandt*, when on the contrary *Engronelant* (not Engrovelant) in this map forms quite a considerable peninsula, laid out north of Scandinavia, evidently drawn from Nicolaus Donis's map of the Scandinavian countries. *Cantino's* map of 1502, on the other hand, gives us an independent and wonderfully correct formation of Greenland, though it is laid somewhat too northerly.

(6.) Reproduced by *Henry Harrisse* in *Les Corte-Real et leurs Voyages au Nouveau Monde*. Paris: Leroux, 1883.

(7.) I cannot find that this type of map, here in question, should have anything in common with *Tabula Terra Nova* in *Ptolemaeus* of the year 1513.

(8.) According to the representation given of this globe in *Franz Wieser, Magalhdes-Strasse und Austral-Continent*, Innsbruck, 1881.

(9.) Compare *Wieser's* work here quoted, page 19. I have not had any opportunity to consult *Schöner's* now excessively rare original work.

(10.) The original to this map is probably the same that is found in *Macrobius Saturnaliorum libri, impressi Brixæ per Boninum de Boninis de Ragusia*, 1483. The strange subversion of the quarters does not appear, however, in the map of this edition of *Macrobius*.